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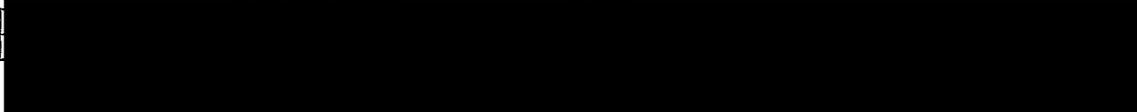
1. The material balance (Materialbilanz) listed 1953 coke requirements for the foundries under the East German Ministry of Mining and Smelting as amounting to 2,337,000 metric tons. The quota decided upon by the State Administration for Material Procurement, however, was 2,175,000 metric tons. This sum was then cut once more; as of 2 December 1952 coke allocations for 1953 amounted to 2,055,000 metric tons, of which 1,680,000 metric tons are furnace coke and 375,000 metric tons lignite high-temperature coke.
2. The final ore-processing plan (Foellerplan) of the iron industry for 1953, however, requires increased quantities of coke, mainly because of the change in the amount of coke needed per ton of finished product (Einsatz). The following table lists the estimated 1953 coke needs of the Ministry of Mining and Smelting:

Plant	Production Plan		Per Ton of Pig Iron	Total Requirements in Metric Tons
	Product	Quantity		
Eisenhuettenkombinat Ost	Pig iron	750,000	1.52	1,140,000
Maxhuetten	Pig iron	310,000	1.23	382,000
Eisenwerke west, Calbe	Pig iron	200,000	2.3	460,000
Mansfeld-Kombinat	Smelting			
	copper ore	1,400,000	0.234	328,000
Other plants	Various	-	-	102,000
Total Requirements				2,412,000

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3. Slack coal (Grus) amounting to 142,000 metric tons will be needed in 1953 for the sintering bands at Eisenhuettenkombinat Ost (EKO); the slack coal is counted in along with furnace coke requirements. Plans have been made to have EKO screen 150,000 metric tons and deliver the small-sized (kleinstueckig) coke to other consumers, primarily SAG's. Thus, EKO's actual 1953 requirements amount to 1,290,000 metric tons of coke. Of this amount approximately 15 percent, or 193,500 metric tons, will be small-sized coke, and about 30 percent of the small-sized coke, or 58,100 metric tons, will be slack coal. Therefore, an additional 84,000 metric tons of slack coal are needed to meet 1953 requirements of the sintering bands at EKO. Actual 1953 coke requirements of the foundries under the Ministry of Mining and Smelting therefore amount to 2,496,000 metric tons, or 441,000 metric tons more than the amount at present allocated to these plants.
4. About 70,000 metric tons of the 441,000-ton deficit could be made up by increasing the gas coke allocation. The remainder of the deficit must come either from increased imports or increased production at Lauchhammer.
5. The deliveries of Lauchhammer coke for 1953, based on planned development of production, are as follows: 11,000 metric tons in the first quarter of 1953, 67,500 in the second, 120,000 in the third, and 176,500 in the fourth. It is therefore necessary to change the 1953 quarterly delivery plan for furnace coke. It is planned, for example, to deliver 356,000 metric tons of furnace coke to mining and smelting plants in the first quarter, whereas actual needs amount to 510,000 metric tons. The quota for the first quarter must therefore be increased by 150,000 metric tons, and the quota for the fourth quarter, which amounts to 500,000 metric tons, can be cut by 150,000 metric tons.

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